

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY



VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 8th, 1901.



NUMBER 2

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Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000  
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British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 7 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 26, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, 2 in 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.**Miscellaneous.**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20  
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c/o Street's Agency, 30 Cornhill, London,  
England.**Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid win.**The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campbell:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nuxdomina Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then the giddiness has already gone."

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Buenos Aires newspapers are calling public attention to the circumstance that the supply of that city has become insufficient.

—We see by our exchanges that some Argentines are manifesting their disapproval of the notes of the new currency emission by tearing them and then roughly pasting them together.

—The Argentine government claims that the economies made in the 1900 budget amount to seven million dollars. But how about the deferred payments of accounts belonging to that year?

—The official returns for 1899 show that the total number of immigrants arriving in Argentina that year was 111,083, while the departures numbered 62,241, leaving a balance of only 48,842 remaining in the country. The passenger arrivals numbered 34,616, and the departures 32,472.

—The real losses by inundations down the Rio de la Plata which were under water. The latest calculation of losses of live stock gives the alarming figures of 500,000 head of cattle and 20,000,000 sheep. For the latter alone this represents a value of £20,000,000 m.p.n. and a decrease of 50,000 tons in the clip.—*Southern Cross*, Dec. 28.—Telegrams from Paris announce that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini has completed the negotiations for the formation of a company to start a freezing establishment at La Plata with a capital of £150,000. The telegrams add that Dr. Pellegrini is at present occupied with the Argentine debt conversion project, the negotiations of which were postponed until April next, according to the arrangements with the Argentine government and London bankers.—*Southern Cross*, Dec. 28.—The shoe-makers' association have approached the finance minister asking him to change the valuation of boots and shoes as figuring to day in the custom house valuations, being \$30 gold per dozen fine and \$20 gold per dozen ordinary. They claim that all boots and shoes are being admitted under the second category, as up to Nov. 15 of the current year, 29,244 pairs of boots have been imported and classified as ordinary and only 48 pairs as fine. The minister promised to see that in future the boots received their proper classification.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The *Southern Cross* says that a decree has been issued whereby the Luther Company of Brunschwieg, Germany, is authorized to construct and work grain elevators and dryers in the ports of the capital, La Plata, Bahia Blanca and Rosario, and at all the principal railway stations in the republic. A sum of £2,000,000 gold is to be invested in the constructions. It is worthy of note that capital still goes to Argentina in spite of her errors and sins, and the reason is to be found in the elasticity and progressiveness of the country. Bad as the politicians are, and much as they steal, they can not counteract the productive activities of the country.—According to data compiled by the minister of agriculture, the area under wheat is 3,200,000 hectares and 3253 threshers are at work. In 1872 the area under wheat was about 130,000 hectares, whilst in 1888 it amounted to 815,438 and in 1895 to 2,049,685. The area under maize last year was about 1,000,000 hectares as against 1,244,182 in 1895. In 1888 was 801,588. The history of our exports of cereals shows 14 tons of maize exported in 1854, and in 1899 this amounted to 1,116,276 tons. The wheat exports commenced in 1871 with 9 tons, which were sent to Paraguay, and in 1872, 17 tons went to Belgium. In 1873 the exports only amounted to 5 tons. In 1874 the figure rose to 374 tons, but in 1876 it fell again to 21 tons, and in 1900 it has passed the 2 millions tons.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—It is evident that the critical condition of the national treasury does not affect congressmen, as far as they personally are concerned. In the budget for 1901, the estimate for the department amount to \$2,566,380. The remuneration of the 30 senators and 120 deputies amounts to \$1,800,000, the remaining \$766,380 being spent in travelling expenses (they have free passes over the railway), wages furniture, etc. Both chambers maintain a personal of 119 employes. The history of the for the last 12 months' salary for 6 or 7 months' work (there is very nearly one employee to each congressman). Pensions allowed \$133,670, so that for 1901 congress will cost the country \$2,700,050, unless they vote further increases.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 22.—We believe it to have been in anticipation of the visit of the President of Brazil that the postmen were provided with neat uniforms of *brin*, and very cool and comfortable they look in this already warm weather. What reason there is for retaining in their old heavy-looking blue coats, and continuing to be faithful guardians of the city who through the heat of the day and exposed to the broiling sun, stand at the corners of the streets sweltering in their heavy garments, we are at a loss to conceive. For that the policemen have a hard time during the summer we think is quite true. Some of the uniforms were to be served out thinner texture, but we do not see notice that so agreeable a change has been effected, and only hope it will not be so long delayed as to induce the "bobbies," when once the new uniforms are served out, to wish themselves back again in the old ones, on account of the inclemency of the weather, then getting well on for winter.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The president of the Argentine conversion office [says the *Southern Cross*] is going to Europe to look out for a better paper in the paper money. The French paper used in the new notes is much inferior to the British and American paper, which was used before. But is a trip to Europe necessary for that purpose?

—The tenders for the projected new port improvements at Montevideo were as follows:

Pearson & Co..... \$14,866,990  
C. H. Walker & Co..... 12,673,465  
John Jackson & Co..... 15,611,439  
Allard & Co..... 10,084,824  
Schneider & C..... 9,253,799

A telegram from Montevideo says that the proposal of Messrs. Allard &amp; Co. has been accepted.

—After the floods and their disastrous consequences, after the steam launches had plied for months over the waters which covered many a fertile league of southern land, the provincial government thinks it will make some roads—in the islands of the Paraná! It is in Argentina that such a stupendously unconscious joke could pass without applause. The point of the joke is sufficiently apparent. Roads are wanted on the mainland and not at all on the banks of the delta streams. Roads are absolutely necessary in the localities of this province where the camps were flooded to the extent that transit was only possible by boat. Roads in the delta would lead to nowhere, would be needless since the delta streams themselves are its natural roads and the only ones necessary or possible. Nevertheless, the government with all the outward appearance of acting sapiently launches a project about delta roads. This is the joke. It is as good a joke as if the provincial government were to launch a state document setting forth in crude and concise legal terminology the claims of the province to a portion of the moon and formally decreed that said territory or the corresponding portion thereof do be, in due form, and after adequate notice shall have been given, sold by public auction, and the proceeds devoted to the founding of an hospital for the care of the little finger nails of retired camp town card-sharps.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.**EXPORT OF FLOUR.**The ever increasing area which is being, year by year, taken from pastoral lands and handed over to the agricultural interests, has set many people to work to to culch their brains, as to the possibility of this staple product of the soil being made to pay still further tribute, before it be sent out of the country. The enormous shipments of wheat last season are not likely, we should think, to suffer much, if any, diminution in the present one, even though the yield per acre be not so satisfactory, owing to unfavorable circumstances attending the plant during its growth. But there is no doubt that if this grain, or a part of it, could be detained in this country, and be converted into flour which would then be shipped to the markets of other countries, the milling industry would derive a great impulse, and, moreover, profitable employment for labour would be found, thus providing a living for a large number of people who have to seek it by the labour of their hand and in the sweat of their brow. We understand that the government, in order to foment the milling industry, has offered, and actually paid a bounty on shipments of flour from the port of Rosario. The principal destination for these shipments is Brazil, and is therefore not be wondered at if a note of alarm was struck by a report that the United States government was agitating in Rio for the imposition of an import duty on Argentine flour, in view of the dangerous competition it was likely to introduce. That of the United States. We have seen that this report has been contradicted, although we should not be surprised to see it confirmed that some steps had been taken in the direction alluded to. The Argentine may justly claim that the wheat flour from their lands is very good and compares favourably with that brought from North America. There are, however, other considerations to be taken into account before we think it would be advisable for the government of either the Argentine or Brazil to intervene, in any great degree, in a matter which should be regulated simply by the action of the law of supply and demand. The payment of a bounty on shipment of flour we believe from the outset to be a mistake, and if we look at what the bounty-system has done for the sugar, and for the unfortunate consumers of that commodity in these provinces, we shall pray that there should be no government or official interference of any kind. The exporters of flour, nevertheless, consider that the government should not only pay the bounty referred to, but also should subsidize a line of steamers which would enable them to send their commodity to Brazil at cheaper rates of freight. Naturally, the cheaper the better—for them. But a trade which has to be bolstered up in its initial stages, in this way, is, we think, not likely to grow into anything like a healthy plant, and it is quite easy to discern that, by parity of reasoning, it were quite as unjust, for our government to assist our exporters of flour as it would be for the Brazilian to levy an import tax on our flour in order to favour the North American importation. Our impression is that there is plenty of wheat to be exported whether in bags, or in bulk, or in barrels in the shape of flour. Doubtless the time will come along when it can all be done profitably and as for freight, wherever there is cargo to be had, the inevitable, irrefragable, and irresponsible, tramp steamer is bound to come along sooner or later.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 22.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALGRI, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Moët & Chandon & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nachf. HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Grunet Brown & Co., GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 15th December,  
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 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cajazeira 102.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cajazeira 102.) (Cajazeira 102.)

Draws on:

Germany.... { Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M. } and corres-  
 pondents.  
 England.... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 London.  
 Manchester and Liverpool.  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France.... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Indre & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
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 Portugal.... { Banco Lisboa & Agores and corres-  
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 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks  
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 ing business.  
 Theil-Gutschow,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 391, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Payson.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and Agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.  
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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idein paid up ..... 500,000  
 Reserve fund ..... 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi &amp; Co.,

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
 Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE { Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris and Agencies.  
 Société Générale pour l'Avancement du dé-  
 veloppement du Commerce et de  
 l'Industrie en France, and Agencies  
 LONDON { Union Bank of London, Limited.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 GERMANY { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and bran-  
 ches  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief-cities.  
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Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

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Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

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 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
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 Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**THE PUBLIC REVENUE.**

Since 1896 the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house have been constantly decreasing. When President Campos Sales took office in November, 1898, he could not, we presume, fail to perceive the decrease in revenue at the most important port in Brazil; but, unfortunately, he apparently failed to understand the cause and, not knowing that taxation had exceeded the productive limit, he aggravated the evil instead of removing it. The following statement of the receipts of this custom-house for the last five years shows the result of this erroneous policy:

1896 .....	120,838,951\$
1897 .....	92,557,328\$
1898 .....	86,736,434\$
1899 .....	78,861,312\$
1900 .....	59,365,788\$

The foregoing figures show that the revenue collected last year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house is less than one-half of that collected in 1896 and less than three-fourths of that collected in the year in which President Campos Sales took office.

It is true that both before and after his taking office there was an increase in the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro, but this increase is not sufficient to compensate for the decrease in customs receipts, as is shown by the following statement of those receipts for the last five years:

1896 .....	14,162,791\$
1897 .....	14,645,902\$
1898 .....	19,598,317\$
1899 .....	23,779,380\$
1900 .....	26,345,075\$

Comparing the combined custom-house and revenue office receipts for 1900 with those for previous years, we have the following result:

1896 .....	135,302,345\$
1897 .....	85,710,663\$
Decrease .....	49,591,482\$
1897 .....	107,203,228\$
1900 .....	83,710,863\$
Decrease .....	21,492,365\$
1898 .....	106,334,748\$
1900 .....	83,710,863\$
Decrease .....	20,623,885\$
1899 .....	102,140,723\$
1900 .....	83,710,863\$
Decrease .....	16,429,860\$

Normally in a country like Brazil, in which there is so much room for development, the tendency of revenue is to increase every year. Of course the increase may occasionally be interrupted by exceptional causes; but, when for

five consecutive years at an important commercial city like Rio de Janeiro there is a constant and large decrease in revenue, it is evident that there is something radically wrong. And in the present instance there seems to be no doubt that the principal disturbing factor is burdensome taxation. In their frantic anxiety to increase the public revenue the government and congress have multiplied taxes and increased the rates of taxation, aggravating the former burdens of the people and loading the country with new burdens. They have thus absorbed and diverted into unproductive channels available resources that would have otherwise sought productive investment, driven capital out of the country, hindered the introduction of new capital, deprived useful industries of the means required for insuring their maintenance and prosperity, hampered and restricted trade, weakened confidence and credit, discouraged enterprise and retarded the development of the country. In this way, instead of promoting the desired increase in revenue, they have produced just the opposite result, besides doing incalculable injury to the important interests on which future revenue depends.

In 1899, 10 per cent. of the import duties were collected in gold. The amount of gold revenue thus obtained was, however, considerably less than that which the government and congress had expected, and it was accordingly resolved to collect in gold last year 15 per cent. of those duties. In the budget the amount of gold revenue expected from this source is estimated at 27,000,000\$, which, added to other gold receipts of the custom house, would, it was anticipated, make 27,506,000\$. In 1899 the customs receipts collected in gold amounted to 18,897,217\$, of which 6,935,374\$, or over 36 1/2 %, were collected at Rio de Janeiro. In this proportion there should have been collected at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house in 1900, according to the budget estimate, over 10,000,000\$ in gold. The amount actually collected, however, was only 7,939,756\$, the shortage being, consequently, over 2,000,000\$.

As the causes which have produced a decrease in revenue at Rio de Janeiro are general in their nature, they necessarily operate in other parts of the country. At some of the commercial cities, however, their effects are modified by counteracting causes. At Bahia and Pernambuco, for instance, the customs receipts last year were even larger than in 1899, but not so large as in 1898, 1897 and 1896. The Bahia customs receipts in the five years were as follows:

1896 .....	20,773,301\$
1897 .....	21,393,385\$
1898 .....	23,006,895\$
1899 .....	16,292,667\$
1900 .....	16,298,653\$

At Pernambuco the customs receipts were as follows:

1896 .....	24,519,385\$
1897 .....	20,947,413\$
1898 .....	22,916,777\$
1899 .....	18,366,879\$
1900 .....	22,058,503\$

Comparing the combined customs receipts of Bahia and Pernambuco for 1900 with those for the four previous years we have the following result:

1896 .....	45,291,686\$
1900 .....	38,357,156\$
Decrease .....	6,934,530\$
1897 .....	42,345,699\$
1900 .....	38,357,156\$
Decrease .....	3,988,543\$
1898 .....	43,923,678\$
1900 .....	38,357,156\$
Decrease .....	7,566,519\$
1900 .....	38,357,156\$
1899 .....	44,659,546\$
Increase .....	3,697,610\$

The general tendency, then, of the revenue at Bahia and Pernambuco, as at Rio de Janeiro is to decrease, but for some special reason the showing for 1900 at those two cities is more favorable than that for 1899.

## PLAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of this Club took place on Saturday the 5th inst. at the Laranjeiras Club, 24 members signing the presence book and several others attending during the evening.

The chair was taken, as per rules, by Mr. T. D. Bunn, the retiring president, who took advantage in his opening remarks to thank Mr. H. W. Stacey for his present to the Club of a cricket bat for the highest average batting score. The bat was then presented to the winner, Mr. N. W. Jackson, amidst loud cheers. The secretary and treasurer then read their reports, the latter showing that there was a small deficit owing to the big expenses of last year in improvement of the ground but the new committee ought soon to be able to write this off.

Several alterations to the rules were then proposed and carried, the main modifications being the alteration of the club year from the 1st December to the 30th November and the increase in the numbers of member of the committee.

In answer to a question as to whether the club would be able to retain the ground, it was explained to the meeting that there was a chance of the ground coming up for sale in a short time and that the new committee in trying to obtain the ground for the club, could count on the valuable assistance of one of their members, Mr. G. R. Cox, who is also president of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, and who is just as keen on having a proprietary club on this side of the water as he is in keeping up the one which, thanks to his efforts, is going so well at Icarahy.

The election of the committee was then proceeded with and gave the following result:

President..... H. J. Reeves  
Vice-President..... H. W. Stacey.  
Secretary..... J. T. Murry.  
Treasurer..... A. McMillin.  
Cricket Captain..... H. G. Pierce.  
Lawn Tennis Captain..... C. Henderson.  
Cricket Match Secretary..... C. L. Robinson,  
with two others, C. B. Mawson (from the Icarahy side) and W. P. Slater.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. T. D. Bunn for the enormous services he had rendered to the Club during his year of office, and great regret was expressed that he was unable to continue at the head of the committee.

Three hearty cheers were then given to him and a most successful meeting was thus brought to a close.

—The new export duties in the state of Rio de Janeiro are said to be restricting considerably the poultry trade. Last year the duties paid varied from 40 to 100 reis per fowl. Now they are 100 reis per kilo. Shipments of poultry from the state have, it is asserted, almost entirely ceased. It is the old fable over again—killing the hen that lays the golden eggs.

## TO MERCHANTS.

Owing to the Directors of the Companhia Lupton having decided to reduce their branch in Santos to a mere despatching office, the undersigned, ex-manager and former accountant of the Company, seeks a re-engagement.

Qualifications:—A full knowledge of the General Import and Export business including Coal and Cotton, Steamship and Fire Insurance Agencies, Banking and general business. An expert accountant and knowing well the prices of São Paulo, Santos and the interior of the Estado.

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches. The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro. The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, spot light service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## FREITS HOTEL

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Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freits Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trains for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

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Complete and varied assortment of Canned Goods, Wines and Eatables. Speciality in English Goods.

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LIPTON'S TEAS.

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VICTORIA STORES

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily office reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—COTEXA 255.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 8th, 1901.

THE incident which has just occurred in this city in regard to the imposition of municipal export duties, should direct public attention to the necessity of placing some restriction on legislative bodies in such matters. It appears that the scheme was brought up and incorporated in the municipal budget at the last moment, and no one seems to have noticed it until the said budget had been signed and published by the prefect. The Rio News was the first paper to call attention to the act, and then, two or three days later the commercial associations and two local journals took up the subject and insisted on the withdrawal of a measure so inimical to the interests of this capital. The result is that some of the aldermen have promised to have the obnoxious project laid aside for the present. But what assurance have we that it will not be ordered into execution at some later date, when public attention is absorbed in some other direction? To guard against such surprises the commercial bodies of the whole country should unite in demanding an amendment to the constitution providing that no tariff changes or laws of a general and permanent character shall be embodied in the annual budget laws, and that no tariff legislation or tax bills can be voted and promulgated until after the expiration of a certain specified period, counting from the date when the bill is introduced, which period should not be less than six months. The object should be to give the public an opportunity to study and discuss the projects, and to record their protests in case they appear to be prejudicial to private interests. This will do away with all these pernicious tariff changes which are now adopted at the end of every congressional session, and it will also act as a check on the activity of state and municipal legislators. It would be desirable also to put some restriction on the creation of inter-state and inter-municipal import and export duties, which are now causing so much injury to the country, but perhaps it will be wise not to ask for too much at the onset. Some restriction must be placed on the taxing powers of these legislative bodies, and at once, or we shall have the people driven to revolt.

IT GIVES us much pleasure to congratulate business men on the complete success of the action taken for relieving the people of the burden of paying the export duties (a species of *reductio ad absurdum* of the prevailing taxation mania) recently voted by the municipal council of the Federal District. On Saturday at a largely attended meeting, at which intense opposition to the payment of the duties was expressed, a committee was appointed for obtaining their repeal. This committee conferred with several aldermen, from whom they received assurances that the obnoxious duties would be repealed. The victory thus achieved is a valuable and encouraging object lesson for taxpayers. To obtain relief from other oppressive burdens levied on the people they must display the spirit that prevailed at the meeting on Saturday. There must be earnestness, harmony, determination and activity combined with prudence, moderation and judgment.

We regret to say that the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the past week again brought us disappointment, for it gave us no information at all about that menacing negotiation for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. We had hoped to hear, at least, that the minister of finance had returned the proposal under discussion so that our diplomatic friends might be doing something, but all to no purpose. The minister has made no provision for the anticipated loss in revenue, and he proposes to sit on that treaty long enough to render it impossible of execution this year. The *Gazeta*, however, did not fail to give us a little diplomatic information by stating that Mr. Palm, United States consul, had called on the minister of foreign affairs. Information of this character leads us to hope that something may have occurred after all and that next week we shall be informed that the treaty is almost concluded.

THE government's most zealous defender, the *Notícia*, accidentally struck a new and discordant chord on the 3rd inst. in an editorial lament over the decreased consumption of hush beef in this city. The *Notícia* may have been thinking of the contractors' interest in the matter, as diminished consumption means diminished profits for them, but many others will more properly be thinking of the causes. When the people begin to cut down their expenditures for bread and meat, it must be concluded that they are suffering from privations. And a wise government will not hesitate to accept this as a true exposition of their condition. There is no concealing the fact that the pinch of hard times is becoming very serious in the great majority of households in this city. Money is still expended on many unnecessary things, but it can not be denied that much less is expended in food and clothing than was the case only a few years ago. And when we consider prices and the lack of employment, we find ourselves wondering how many of the poor people are able to live at all.

THE *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday treated its readers to a very singular dispensation of the attempted strikes which have lately occurred attributing these occurrences to false reports maliciously circulated by enemies of the country. The contention underlying the new taxes had been imposed on vehicles and that it was to be deducted from their pay, so they threatened to strike. And the state of Rio de Janeiro having increased its tax on poultry exported from that state to this city, the poultry-raisers have struck and will not continue the traffic. All these the *Gazeta* believes to be the result of a deeply-laid plan, which plan, is antagonistic to the government and institutions of the country. And this fresh outbreak of treasonable schemes, says the *Gazeta*, is due to the leniency exercised by the jury, which recently absolved the persons accused of conspiracy about a year ago. It is an extraordinary argument, and we can not say it that reflects much credit on the paper over which Ferreira de Araujo presided for so long a time. All we have to say is that if it is treason for a man to protest against burdensome taxation, or to suspend business for the same cause, then the country will very soon be full of it.

THE decision of the district court of this capital in favor of the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Co., Ltd., by which that company is entitled to collect 2 per cent. gold on the imports received at this port, may be strictly in accordance with the law, but it is nevertheless highly prejudicial to trade and inimical to the best interests of the city. Under the burdens already imposed upon commerce, the trade of this port must diminish. Add, now, another 2 per cent. gold, and the decrease will be all the more accentuated. The city of Rio de Janeiro has no need of an artificial harbor, for nature has provided us with a natural one which is unrivalled for size and convenience, and which can be adapted to every requirement at a moderate expense. To build an artificial harbor in the middle of this magnificent natural harbor is to make ourselves ridiculous before the whole world. The scheme was invented when speculation was running mad in our midst, and it was never anything more than a job. No matter what is now done by way of beginning work, we do not consider it serious and we doubt that it will ever be carried out, even in part. To load the trade of this port with so heavy a tax for such a scheme is sheer madness.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The *Notícia* makes the following estimate of the value of coffee shipped to foreign ports from Rio de Janeiro and Santos:

2nd half of 1899:	
From Rio de Janeiro.....	£3,004,095
" Santos.....	6,000,654
Total.....	£9,004,749
2nd half of 1900:	
From Rio de Janeiro.....	£2,943,072
" Santos.....	8,934,428
Total.....	£11,877,500

If the *Notícia's* estimate is correct, the situation would have improved, if the government's disastrous policy of burdensome taxation had not neutralized the effect of the increase in the value of the coffee exported. But that policy, absorbing all the available resources of the country, forced the Banco da Republica and other banks into suspending payments and the situation is consequently much worse than it was a year ago.



—A correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Nov. 21) says: "Coffee is a favorite beverage in this country. Why? Because everyone can make it well; but with tea it is different, and it almost seems impossible even in the best hotels to get a cup of good tea. This may be true to-day, but it was far from true a few years ago. Then it was almost impossible to get a cup of good coffee, because no one knew how to make it. They used too little coffee in the making, they burned it in roasting, and they cooked it in the making. At that time we doubt that more than one American in ten thousand knew the taste of a really good cup of coffee."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The appointment of Mr. Adolph Hirsch as United States vice consul at Bahia, is announced.

—The elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 30th ult. resulted in disorder in various places. The official ticket was victorious everywhere.

—The counting of votes on the 1st inst. of the last election in Santa Catharina led to a split in the Desterro municipal council and two separate counts.

—In Rio Grande the popular idea seems to have been that Julio de Castilhos is responsible for the new century, for he has been innuendoed with congratulations.

—The rains are fortunately continuing in Ceará, and it is hoped that the people will be able to resume planting. Public relief will be necessary for some time yet, however.

—The advent of the new century was observed in all parts of the country with festivities, religious observances, etc. In some places commemorative crosses were raised.

—The governor's party at Desterro, Santa Catharina, began the publication of a new organ on the 2nd inst. It is called *O Dia*, and its initial number bore the portrait of Gov. Schmidt.

—The municipal council of Bahia has imposed an annual license tax of 60,000 on *frontões* and *balcones* (pelota arenas and ball alleys) and a personal tax of 15,000 on each frequenter. The tax will be paid by the proprietor.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 4th inst. says that a conflict had occurred on the Rio Grande frontier where some smugglers were caught transporting bags of flour into Brazil. Shots were exchanged and some of the smugglers were captured.

—The director of finances of the state of Rio de Janeiro has announced that debtors of the state, on account of the year 1900, will have to pay after 31st March next the sum of 100 additional for the first 500 and 55 for each subsequent 500 up to a maximum of 1005.

—A Fortaleza telegram of the 2nd inst. says the notice that the government had dissolved the engineering commission charged with the construction of public works in Ceará, had caused a disagreeable surprise in that state. Until the crops can be produced, there will be no improvement in the condition of the people, and it will be necessary to continue granting them relief. Also the small cultivators have no seeds to plant.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—During November the revenue of the Buenos Aires railway companies amounted to \$1,141,050, of which \$68,463 went to the municipality.

—In spite of the efforts of the railways to repair damages caused by the heavy rain of the last week in December, and to reopen the lines to traffic, other interruptions were caused last week by the continued rains through the interior, especially in Minas Geraes. The temporary bridges at Bananal and Santo Antonio, on the São Paulo branch of the Central, are said to be ready for a resumption of traffic.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 22nd December were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	255,200\$
idem last year.....	251,169\$
Increase for week.....	4,031\$
Equivalent in gold this year (9 3/4).....	10,365
idem last year (6 31/32).....	7,293
Increase in sterling for week.....	3,075
Total receipts since January 1.....	\$19,411
idem last year.....	\$16,515
Increase since January 1.....	\$2,896

—If the government is really engaged, as is reported, in buying railways which have a guarantee from the national treasury for interest on the capital invested in them and is paying for them with 4% bonds, the object is evidently to transfer to the future a part of the liabilities that would otherwise have to be met as soon as payments are resumed. The utility of this measure, like that of the funding scheme, depends entirely on the manner in which it is carried into execution. Unless the development of the country's resources is promoted by relieving the people of some of the burdens that paralyze their energies, the government, which cannot meet its liabilities now, will be still less able to meet the heavier liabilities that will confront it in the future.

—It has come to our knowledge that the accountant's department of the Leopoldina Railway Company in Rio is in need of the services of a chief audit clerk. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 22.

—The directors of the Uruguay Northern Railway in their report for the year ended June 30 last state that the gross receipts for the year, exclusive of the guarantee, amounted to £ 9,615, against £ 11,639 for the previous twelve months, showing a decrease of £ 1,993. The expenditure during the same period was £ 12,097, as against £ 13,617 in 1898-99, a decrease of £ 1,520. Including the guarantee, the gross total receipts were £ 29,592, leaving after deduction of the expenditure as above and £ 150 on account of income-tax, a balance of £ 17,315. After payment of interest on the prior lien and debenture stocks, there will remain a surplus on the year's working of £ 66. The general local traffic remains about the same, but the receipts from cargo in transit have greatly fallen off, owing to the outbreak of bubonic plague, and the consequent quarantine restrictions, and to the fact that wool grown in the province of Uruguay was not permitted by the Brazilian authorities to be sent to São Paulo in Brazil, the custom-house facilities at the place being inadequate. The representations made to the Brazilian government respecting customs arrangements on the frontier have, so far, not produced any result, the matter having been interrupted through the death of the Brazilian minister in England. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The President is removing to Petropolis to-day.

—The nationalist party, under the leadership of Deputy Barbosa Lima, is again showing signs of life.

—The editor of the *Rebator*, a so-called monarchist paper published in this city, complains that his whole edition was seized by the police on the 2nd inst.

—"When the gods would destroy, they first make mad." This applies to some countries in the new world just now, as well as to some in the old.

—A funeral service for the victims in the recent disaster to the German training ship "Guldenstern" was celebrated at the Cathedral church on the 3rd inst.

—Street conflicts between policemen and regulars are still of almost daily occurrence. It is singular that there is so little discipline in these two organized forces.

—We are informed that a general meeting of subscribers to the British Subscription Library will be held at the library rooms on Friday next, 11th inst., at 4.30 p. m.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 5th inst. informed that the *Brisa do Rio Branco* will accept the annual pension of 2,000\$ voted him by congress, but will refuse to accept the cash premium of 300,000\$.

—The São Paulo mails have been coming in very irregularly lately, and a slow wholly inexcusable delay has occurred. One letter addressed to this office and dated December 29th, was only received January 5th.

—Our readers will be interested to hear that Deputy Innocencio Szczadello is leaving for Pará on the 10th inst. The situation in Pará is said to be even worse than it is in Rio, and the illustrious tax-giver will continue to have his good works about him.

—It gives us much pleasure to note that Sr. Angelo Agostini, founder of the *Revista Illustrada* and *Don Quixote*, has returned from his trip to Europe fully recovered in health. We shall hope soon to see again the work of his inimitable pencil.

—There were 16 patients in the bubonic pest hospital on the morning of the 3rd inst., one of which died during the day. There are no indications as yet of a suspension of our sanitary troubles, except through the negligence of the inspectors and their employees.

—Some concealed military rifles, uniforms, ammunition, etc., have been discovered lately, and the patriot militant is correspondingly anxious over it. He is dreaming of conspiracy and revolution, and is preparing for it. But the truth of the matter unquestionably lies not far from the little word "cheat."

—The new journal *O Dia* has made a very good beginning, and deserves notice. It has an exceptionally full telegraphic report, and its local news department is well filled. An active vigour and independent spirit will assuredly win a flattering success for our new colleague.

—The director of the *Concursos do Amor*, Sr. J. Rocha dos Santos, writes from Madrid of having met Lázaro Gálvez, the Acero revolutionist, who was some time ago reported dead. Gálvez is reported to be living in Madrid in luxury, and said that he knew nothing of the report of his death.

—The disturbances caused by soldiers, to which we have referred in previous issues, have not entirely ceased in this city and have extended to Niterói, where they have been of a somewhat serious character and have excited considerable alarm. Several soldiers and policemen have been wounded in these disturbances.

—We see by the local press that United States Minister Bryan is giving a banquet to Governor Quintana Bocayva and his colleagues this evening at Petropolis.

—Some years ago, under the monarchy, the people never had cause to complain without having Lopes Tirovito on the scene to furnish popular rights. Now the people are suffering privations and oppression, but Lopes Tirovito sits tight and his voice is no longer heard.

—Meddlesome government led to a conflict at Padova, Italy, a few days since, where the carabinieri interfered to prevent some poor people singing a hymn of the workmen in the streets. Arrests, insults, deaths and injuries resulted — and all because the government can not let the people alone. No wonder Italy is a hotbed of anarchism.

—It transpires that the man shot and killed by the police last month, under such reprehensible circumstances, was an Italian named Siverio Giacopo, a laborer on the street cleaning service. It is said the Italian government will indemnify him for his death. The *Journal do Brazil* has opened a subscription for placing a tombstone on his grave, which amounted to 538,300 on the 2nd inst.

—The *South American Journal* of the 15th ult. contains an interesting interview with Mr. John Jones in regard to the history and organization of the Commercial Telegraph Bureau. Mr. Jones' admirable work in the collection and distribution of commercial information is known and appreciated everywhere, and this statement of how it is done will be widely appreciated.

—One of the strangest things that could happen at the present time would be a complaint of a scarcity of water. Torrential rains have fallen, and for some time we have had rains almost every day. Up country these rains have been so heavy that disastrous inundations have been caused. And yet, in spite of all this, complaints are made at various points in the city of a scarcity of water! Why is it? Has our system of distribution become so defective that a part of the city must go without water even in the wet season?

—An officer of the torpedo cruiser "Tymbrá," 2nd Lieut. Angelo Cintra, was found dead in his cabin on the morning of the 4th inst. He was dressed in gala uniform and had shot himself through the head. In a letter to his godfather, Dr. Benício de Abreu, he begged his pardon for what he was about to do and explained that "the philosophical intuition I have of life leads me to seek happiness in another and better world." He was only 23 years of age, and was evidently unsettled in mind by the morbid philosophy which has become so popular in certain circles.

—The general discontent freely expressed has led to reports of impending disturbances. This has alarmed the semi-official press, which is engaged in denouncing supposed signs of disorderly demonstrations. Disgracing rumors are certainly discreditable, but experience has not demonstrated that the evil can be removed by means of threats. What it has shown is that, when the people are prosperous and contented, such reports do not circulate and that an honest, economical and efficient administration of public affairs contributes to promote prosperity and content.

—I feel compelled to say, a remarked Smilwy a day or two since, that I did not send any congratulations to President Campos Salles on the advent of a new century simply because I did not know that he had had anything to do with it. I now see that I was mistaken. According to the multitude of congratulations and addresses sent to him, I infer it was all done with his own little hatchet. It is to be feared that had he not occupied his present highly influential position in this modern Olympus, there would have been no new century at all!

—I am greatly concerned to know, continued Smilwy, what should be made over the beginning of a new century. If it means a new regime all round, I'd gladly throw my old lints into the street and fire foguettes into my neighbors' windows. But somehow I can't see that it means any such thing. I got up on the morning of January 1st, 1901, with the same old twinge of rheumatism in my shoulder and the same old empty feeling in my stomach. I picked up the papers, and there was no change. There was not even a hint that a very slight improvement in our manners, customs and politics would be a fitting welcome to the new century. Across the street the same frowzy-headed girl scabbled her teeth out of the window, the *vendedora* exchanged spicy pleasantries with my neighbor's colored kitchen maid, a milkman strolled by with his cow calling for customers, and the steamy, ill-smelling air resounded with that it is summer and that our sanitary board has not yet been able to do much more than draw their salaries in last year's effort to improve our sanitary condition. So far as I can see, Campos Salles is still Allah, and Martinho is his prophet. Don't accuse me of punning; I mean "the" and not "it". There has been no relaxation in taxation and the *bicho fiscal* still covers the landscape. People still look worried and worried, failures are increasing, chicken thefts and official defalcations are multiplying, and the *sideranitos* of the honest judge fall upon the ear like the droppings of the holy man who teaches the Koran. There is no change, nor even promise of change! How then can we rejoice?

—The positivists of this capital gave a *festa* in honor of humanity on the 1st inst. But poor old humanity will be none the better for it. His aches and pains and humiliations are all still in evidence and his vices as well as his virtues are as vigorous and numerous as ever. He loves to lie and steal and fight and cheat just as much as he did last December. He's a bad lot, sure enough, and if there is anything to celebrate in his hour just now, perhaps it was wise not to let the opportunity pass.

—The *Paz* of the 5th inst. says:—"We hear that the friendly relations between two members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of two great republics, one of the north and the other of the south of America, are not very cordial. The attitudinism is caused by the fact that the southern diplomat has learned that his colleague is using his influence with the government of Brazil to the end that the flour coming from the south shall be still further taxed, and, in confirmation of this version, which we publish with all the reserve which the case exacts, comes the resolution of the gentleman offended not attend a *festa* which his colleague will soon realize in Petropolis."

—The project presented to the Club de Engenharia on the 3rd ult. by Dr. A. de Paula Freitas for the sanitation and embellishment of this city, is worthy of serious consideration. It contains all, or nearly all the essential points of a good scheme, and as it can be carried out in detail, it might very properly be adopted. For instance, it provides for new avenues, which are urgently needed, and for wider streets. A plan should be adopted at the earliest moment possible, so that all new constructions might conform to the design, thus saving future expense. One of the details omitted is that of public bath-houses. The construction of a new shower line will render some such provision necessary, and it could easily be provided for on reclaimed lands.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

*Imagemem ao Dr. Coelho Rodrigues*: a poem issued at Tietzian, Piratini, on 20th November in honor of Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, ex-rector of this capital.

*Calendars for 1901*: We are indebted to the Companhia Industrial Itacolony for a large wall calendar with photographic reproductions of their paper and pasteboard mills at Mendes, state of Rio de Janeiro.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co. for copies of the handsome wall calendar, with detachable monthly parts, issued by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—Reports of impending strikes were circulated last week.

—The *Journal* says the minister of finance is still sitting on those reciprocity proposals.

—From Villa Americana, S. Paulo, there were shipped in December 600 car-loads of water melons and 460 pipas of rum.

—A telegram from London the past week announces the election of Barão de Penado as a director of the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company, Limited.

—The municipality of São Paulo has granted a concession to Sr. Fried & Eckmann for the construction and use of a viaduct from Largo de S. Bento to Epitáfio.

—We see by an exchange that the str. "Enrique Barcos" was to leave Buenos Aires on January 5th with 7,000 bags of flour for Rio Grande, shipped for account of the Argentine flour syndicate.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* hints that the prefect has nearly concluded negotiations with Americans for a municipal loan. Not this year, colleague! The negotiations will be something like that for a reciprocity treaty.

—The minister of finance has extended the period of preparation for enforcing the law of consular invoices to the end of March next. Very appropriately that vexatious requirement will enter into force on 1st April.

—One of our S. Paulo exchange calls the attention of merchants to the new budget, which imposes a 300 reis stamp on all invoices or lists of merchandise bearing the entries of *espago*, *confere*, and *liquidação*. This will greatly increase the costs of business.

—What is the use of a business community building hopes of better times on the uncertain and temporary assistance of a foreign loan. A man can postpone bankruptcy by borrowing, but his position is not really improved by it unless he uses the additional time gained by acting in his resources.

—We have for some time neglected to credit the minister of finance with the acceptance of our suggestion that a common revenue stamp should be adopted for all the consumption taxes. Such a stamp has been designed and printed, and we are no longer worried by finding a *calçado* stamp in our hats, a perfume stamp on our shoes and a tobacco stamp on our soap.

—A Pará telegram of the 5th inst. says that at Minas in spite of the large rubber crop the commercial and financial position is precarious. The money market is very stringent and businessmen have to contend with many difficulties. There seems to be a hope of some improvement in the situation if the state government of Amazonas succeeds in its attempt to contract a foreign loan of £1,000,000.

—Messrs. Gibson Bros. have informed the minister of agriculture that of the 655 steers sent to Pará by the *Rouneys* last September, 19 died on account of the great heat. On the 5th inst. [Dec.] another consignment was sent by the *Hermes* and numbered 450. Of these only 1 died. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

To suspend your subscriptions because times are bad is to weaken your best advocate. It is not only bad policy, but it is rank ingratitude, for the conscientious journalist more often sacrifices than enriches himself for his patrons. And to give up advertising at such a time is to confess yourself beaten. There is some business to be done in the worst of times, and the man who advertises liberally will get the best part of it.

—It may not be improper to mention that the first newspaper in this city which called attention to and condemned the new municipal export taxes, was none other than *The Rio News*, the paper which it has become fashionable to denounce as an enemy of the country. Merchants should reflect, however, that this paper is not an enemy of their interests, and is therefore entitled to their sympathy and cordial support.

—The new *luto* taxes imposed by the municipal council are most oppressive. No choice is given to the unfortunate taxpayer, for he must pay the tax whether he has any baggage to remove or not. The charge on dwelling houses is based on the rent and varies from \$500 to \$800 per month. Hotels and cafeterias must pay from 300¢ to 1,000¢ a year, restaurants 200¢ to 700¢, hospitals 500¢, commercial houses 72¢ to 200¢, offices 72¢ to 80¢, etc. The only escape from them municipal highwaymen is to run for his life.

—A Brazilian friend of mine, said Smalwyt, putting his mutual toothpick in his pocket for future explorations, told me last evening that he looks upon 1901 as a critical year in the history of this country. He says there is bound to be disturbances, and perhaps a successful revolution. He believes that the people have submitted to all they can bear, that they thoroughly detest the present government and that it will take very little to make them rise en masse. All this, he says, will serve to make matters worse with us, and he expects that the necessities of life will become dearer than ever, and that the majority will be compelled to seek food and shelter of Nature herself. He says he has already picked out a fine old *quaqueira* for himself and family, and is quietly putting out bananas and mandioca for future needs. I told him I could not see the need of all this, for his landlord is living in Paris. But he only shook his head and said that he could not eat paving stones. The remark has much of reason in it, I must admit, but all the same I have not yet decided to take to the trees.

—We have several times had occasion to refer to the decrease in the consumption of meat in the city of Rio de Janeiro as one of the symptoms of the impoverishment of the people caused by exorbitant taxation, which, depleting their incomes and increasing the cost of living, forces them to reduce their expenditure even in the purchase of articles of prime necessity. Our remarks produced at the time no visible effect, but they were apparently not entirely wasted, for the subject has now attracted the attention of the *Noticia* and *Pais*, two journals which certainly can not be accused of pessimism. On Thursday the *Noticia* published the following statement of the number of beefs slaughtered for the market of Rio de Janeiro:

1897.....	164,309
1898.....	148,827
1899.....	134,803
1900 (up to Dec. 20).....	110,228

Commenting on these figures the *Pais* says that they produce the most painful impression. And it adds that it is cruel and dangerous optimism to deny the critical situation that is shown by the diminution of trade, by the embarrassments of business men, by lack of employment and by general discouragement and dejection. Meat, it continues, has become a luxury and it cannot be otherwise when factories are turning off their operatives, when business houses are fortunate if their receipts are sufficient to meet current expenses, when thousands of persons are unemployed, in short when there is no money, no credit and no work.

#### BILL NYE ON ADVERTISING.

A young man who was about to embark in the shoe business wrote Bill Nye for advice about advertising and he got the following—and more, in return:

"When a lady calls, don't jump at 'business' the first thing by asking her if she wants a pair of shoes; she always goes to the drug store for them. Ask her how old she is; if her teeth are false and if she lives happily with her husband. Then introduce the subject of shoes carefully, but firmly with a slight innuendo, as: 'Ah! I see you've got your feet with you!' or 'When you'll feet were given out in Maine you were in Texas!' Try a line of Ella Wheeler on her; women like poetry.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, Weep and we all repine; An extra sized shoe is the thing for you When your foot is a number nine."

When she flounces out, ask her if that's her own hair, or a switch. Then, when her hair is big or better comes around, laugh yourself—she'll be pious your merrily behind a shoe case. "Laugh and he will laugh with

you." This will keep the town talking about you, and is much cheaper than advertising in the papers.—*Exchange*.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is announced, that 1,000,000 in 3 per cent "inscriptions" will be burned by the Banco da Republica on Saturday next.

—The minister of finance wants to know why certain fines have not been collected in the famine-stricken state of Ceará. The minister should read Portia's sentence in the "Merchant of Venice".

—The heavy decrease in customs receipts in December, compared with the same month of 1899, can not fail to attract notice. The same conditions existed, and it was anticipated that last month's receipts would at last equal those of the preceding year. But the country is exhausted and can not respond. Does the minister of finance require still further proof of the fatal effects of his suicidal policy?

—The budget of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the current year, which was signed on the 31st ult. by Gov. Quintino Bocayna immediately after his inauguration, estimates the revenue of the state at 10,495,693\$240, and appropriates 10,465,507\$410. This leaves a small surplus, of 32,190\$830, which, it is needless to say, will grow into a much larger deficit before the year closes.

—On the 31st ult. the President signed a law promulgating the legislative act which grants an annual pension of 24,000\$ and a cash premium of 300,000\$ to Dr. José da Silva Paranhos, Barão do Rio Branco, as a national recompense for services rendered in connection with the two arbitration cases decided in favor of Brazil. The same act grants other favors to Barão do Rio Branco and his staff in connection with the diplomatic service.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of December have been made public:

	1900	1899
Rio de Janeiro.....	7,411,213\$650	12,859,959\$473
Bahia.....	2,073,230\$619	2,311,303\$465
Pernambuco.....	1,903,735\$299	4,270,689\$868
Ceará.....	270,338\$555	392,074\$860
Parahyba.....	187,978\$199	167,757\$177
Natal.....	28,037\$221	17,120\$848
Pernambuco.....	2,141,509\$343	3,095,772\$393
Maranhão.....	641,238\$631	1,024,630\$075
Jaraguá.....	333,226\$655	353,285\$307
Parahyba.....	177,443\$255	not stated

—On the 3rd inst. the *Pais* called attention to the fact that one of the directors of the Banco da Republica had advised the municipal prefect that a bill for 100,000\$ had just been introduced and had not been paid. The prefect denied all knowledge of the bill, but was compelled to recognize its existence on having the document showed to him, bearing the signature of his predecessor, Dr. A. Coelho Rodrigues. In his recent message on the financial state of the city, no mention is made of this debt, and the prefect says he knows nothing about it. Moreover, no entry of such a debt appears on the books. The *Noticia* of the same date replies to the statement and says the debt is a part of 500,000\$ borrowed by Dr. Cesar Alvim on Dec. 27, 1899. A payment of 150,000\$ was made on April 27, 1900, and another payment of 50,000\$ on Aug. 27, 1900, new bills being given for the balance each time. But this does not explain how the debt happens to have dropped out of the books!

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 8th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.65 per \$.....	54 75 cts
do 100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1897.....	18 87
do of 100 in Brazilian gold.....	8 850

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	9 1/2 %
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	27 33
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	36 1/2 re. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 48.65 per \$.....	19 75 c.
Value of \$100 (48.65 per \$ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	5003
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	24 30

#### EXCHANGE.

Dec. 31.—The market was firm, but transactions reported were but few.

Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Private bills..... opening 10 1/2	
do..... closing 9 3/4-9 1/2	
Official value of the milreis 360-365 reis gold.	

Jan. 2.—To-day's market was weak. Business reported was limited.

Official quotations on London were:	
Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Private bills..... opening 9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Official value of the milreis 360-365 reis gold.	

Jan. 3.—The market during the morning was unsatisfactory, but firmer tendency was reported in the afternoon. Transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Private bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Official value of the milreis 360-365 reis gold.	

Jan. 4.—The situation of the market was very unsatisfactory with lower rates.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Private bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Official value of the milreis 360-365 reis gold.	

Jan. 5.—To-day's market was firmer than on the preceding day but rates continue to decline. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Private bills..... opening 9 1/2-9 3/4	
do..... closing 9 1/2-9 3/4	
Official value of the milreis 360 reis gold.	

#### LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
Idem paid up.....	1,000,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Bills discounted.....	1,331,688\$700
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.....	8,977,795\$720
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	10,074,261\$290
Head office, agencies and branches.....	17,117,035\$480
Sundry accounts.....	1,685,569\$510
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c, etc.....	16,344,444\$650
Values deposited.....	15,174,283\$500
Cash.....	11,398,945\$610
	80,566,601\$890

#### Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.....	7,372,210\$490
Loans without interest.....	10,684,499\$700
Sundry accounts.....	8,196,115\$500
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	31,518,712\$810
Debt payable.....	207,409\$500
Head office, agencies and branches.....	21,097,791\$490
	80,566,601\$890

R. & O. R.

Rio de Janeiro, 5TH JANUARY 1901.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
W. J. Crumack, Actg. Manager,  
A. Gofsky, Actg. Accountant.

#### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
do paid up.....	750,000
Reserve Fund.....	650,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Capital, uncalled.....	6,666,666\$700
Bills discounted.....	280,236\$070
Bills receivable.....	6,905,303\$910
Branches and agencies.....	9,008,725\$420
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,167,761\$330
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,105,417\$850
Sundry accounts.....	686,275\$110
Cash.....	18,962,411\$520
	53,279,802\$460

#### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333\$330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	17,580,580\$010
do in account current, with interest.....	1,105,043\$110
do fixed maturity.....	32,094,291\$810
Head office and branches.....	5,977,995\$280
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,106,417\$850
Sundry accounts.....	9,064,792\$020
Bills payable.....	11,839\$170
	53,279,802\$460

S. E. & O.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd January, 1901.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
F. Bond, Manager,  
A. G. C. Blake, Accountant.

#### BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Shareholders, unretained capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	7,403,145\$710
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	3,513,848\$930
Bills discounted.....	2,000,000\$000
Bills receivable.....	14,28,724\$814
Securities deposited.....	9,749,611\$655
Securities pledged.....	5,773,530\$345
Sundry accounts.....	3,185,387\$709
	37,579,755\$709

#### Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	6,680,891\$840
Branches and agencies.....	8,868,048\$344
Bills payable.....	15,407\$330
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	12,618,713\$695
Sundry accounts.....	44,640\$254
	37,579,755\$709

S. K. & O.

Rio de Janeiro, 2th January 1901.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,  
L. Hovort, Inspector General,  
V. Harard, Accountant.

#### BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

<b>Assets:</b>	
Guaranteed accounts.....	5,928,048\$62
Head office, branches and agencies.....	11,561,838\$32
Bills receivable.....	4,491,440\$135
do discounted.....	2,288,168\$95
do pledged.....	3,475,235\$480
Securities pledged.....	4,875,045\$000
do deposited.....	10,307,340\$400
Cash, in current funds.....	9,788,594\$98
	57,705,381\$552

#### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).....	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current.....	6,183,565\$215
Without interest.....	6,807,741\$86
Head office, branches and correspondents.....	2,614,484\$475
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	9,348,542\$613
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	15,645,520\$80
Sundry accounts.....	4,011,226\$473
	57,705,381\$552

S. E. & O.

Directors:—Thell—Guls:han.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th January, 1901.

#### Exports.

Coffee.—The market for the past week showed but a very slight improvement on that of the preceding week, the reported sales being only 37,000 bags, against 35,000 bags the week before. The receipts also showed a marked decrease, being only 22,416, while the shipments were only 22,427 bags. Prices have shown a slight increase and yesterday's business opened with much firmness at the higher quotations.

Foreign advices continue favorable and dealers expect a still further advance. The sales for the week were reported to have been:—New York 135,000 bags, Havre 135,000, Hamburg 35,000, London 35,000—total 333,000 bags, against 283,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year.

The detailed movements of our market for the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos
Dec. 31.....	9\$500-10\$000	3,000 bags.	6\$100
Jan. 1.....	9\$800-10\$000	7,000 "	6\$100
" 2.....	9\$800-10\$000	7,000 "	6\$100
" 3.....	9\$800-10\$000	11,000 "	6\$100
" 4.....	10\$000-10\$000	9,000 "	6\$000

The shipments since our last report have been:

	9,499 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	Other ports
Jan. 1.....	3,249 "	749 "	3,639 "	

21,927 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	Kilograms	bags.
Dec. 29 Hamburg Germ str. S. Paulo.....	375	
Jan. 1 do Rio de Janeiro str. S. Paulo.....	7,754	
3 do Fr. str. Campana.....	750	

Cape:

Dec. 29	Cornal Br. str. <i>Sallust</i> .....	
Jan. 1	Montevideo Pl. str. <i>La Plata</i> .....	10
	Buenos Aires do .....	48
2	Valparaíso Br. str. <i>Orizaba</i> .....	5
	Punta Arenas do .....	4
	Talcahuano do .....	5
	Corral do .....	5

Coastwise:

Dec. 29 Southern ports str. Diapacy.....	287	
30 do do str. Diapacy.....	980	
31 do do str. Diapacy.....	300	
31 do do str. Diapacy.....	300	
Jan. 2 do do str. Diapacy.....	308	

The receipts for the past week were 23,335 bags against 35,265 bags for the previous week and 45,225 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	Jan. 5	Dec. 29
No. 6.....	10\$000	10\$000
7.....	9\$800	9\$800
8.....	9\$800	9\$800
9.....	9\$800	9\$800

The stock was estimated this morning at 274,530 bags according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 231,107 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,259,600 bags.

The shipments of coffee during December last were 177,165 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:		bags.
New York.....	42,468	
New Orleans.....	26,708	
Baltimore.....	10,051	86,307
Europe:		
Marseilles.....	35,450	
Havre.....	10,294	
Hamburg.....	10,294	
Southampton.....	5,975	
Antwerp.....	3,500	
Genoa.....	3,415	
Trieste.....	750	
Condantinople.....	375	
Bordeaux.....	354	
Naples.....	5	50,365
Other countries:		
City of Good Hope.....	16,000	
River Plate.....	7,668	
Capetown.....	543	
Coral.....	50	24,461
Coastwise:		
Northern ports.....	12,884	
Southern ports.....	3,749	16,633

And shipped by the following exporters:

J. W. Deane & Co.	30,351
V. P. MacLaughlin & Co.	18,185
Oswald & Co.	13,229
Hard, Rand & Co.	13,112
Norton, McGraw & Co.	8,008
Nauman, Gopp & Co.	6,739
Theodor Wille & Co.	6,700
E. Johnson & Co.	6,046
Roberto do Couto & Co.	5,595
Pierre Penier & Co.	5,136
Saquete & Co.	4,653
Zetlin, Ramos & Co.	3,516
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.	3,013
Gustavus Engstrom & Co.	2,739
Karl Valais & Co.	2,739
Guay Trunks & Co.	2,490
Karl Krieger	2,350
Dablow & Wilberg	2,250
Haupt, Blich & Co.	2,178
Auguste Leub & Co.	2,105
Rich, Riemer & Co.	1,962
Jorge Dias & Imho	1,962
Ed. Ashworth & Co.	1,103
Leveing & Co.	1,000
John Moore & Co.	747
A. J. J. & Co.	747
Louise Cavalcante	747
Figueria & Imho	650
Familio Tinasco & Co.	650
S. S. Nielsen & Co.	650
Walker Block & Co.	650
Sundry	100
Total	177,165

The movement of the market during the six months of the present harvest, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Entries:	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
Railway	955,477	1,041,119	1,274,618
Coastwise	183,981	199,537	109,555
Inside harbor	620,316	866,847	213,428
In transit	92,518	103,877	43,561
Total	1,862,312	2,211,573	1,641,303

Shipments:	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
United States	1,046,467	1,274,414	762,131
Europe	502,997	578,566	467,338
Cape of G. Hope	77,322	97,400	66,623
River Plate etc.	39,774	50,015	40,411
Coastwise	98,797	136,166	105,652
Total	1,765,357	2,077,591	1,411,594

### Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Stock at Santos	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Totals
Receipts	2,042	3,416	5,872	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430	17,638
Shipments	16,666	86,397	56,397	8,419	8,419	8,419	8,419	145,397
Stock at Santos	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809	1,771,809

### Imports.

Flour.—The receipts for the past week were 1900 bags ex Oratia from Liverpool, 230 bags ex Alcantara from the River Plate, 7750 barrels ex Glad Tidings from Baltimore and 2000 ex Others from New York. The market has been a little more active since the commencement of the year, and very likely we shall see prices advance next week. Our quotations continue unchanged as shown below:

Trieste	nominal
American	2800-2900
do	2500-2700
River Plate	2500-2700
Local Mills	2500-2700

Codfish.—The Phobas brought 675 cases, and the Palagonia 285, both from Hamburg, and the Others 2000 tubs from New York. Brokers quote \$3.00 for C. N. C., \$4.00 to \$5.00 per tub's net for others from New York. There was no change in prices.

Pork.—None in the market.

Rice.—From Hamburg came 6,957 bags by the Pelotas. We quote at 25000 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.

Pitch Pine.

Spruce Pine.

Swedish Pine.

Kerosene.—The Others brought 11,000 cases from New York. The wholesale price is from 5500 to 6200 per case.

Rosin.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Cement.—The arrivals were 1,500 barrels from Hamburg by the Pelotas and 1,000 by the Strabo from Liverpool. Prices are nominal.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. The price is 11800 per bag of 62 kilos.

Hemp.—No entries. Broker's quote from \$5800 to \$6000 per bag of 40 kilos wholesale.

Hay.—No receipts. Our quotations are from 150 to 160 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:

From Cardiff... ex Edward Percy... 1,321 tons.

Liverpool ex Salust... 893 tons.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. The quotations for the past week, were as follows:

Pernambuco and Macao... 120500-125000

Bahia and Aracaju... 205000-110000

Campana... 115000-120000

Angara and Paraty... 135000-140000

Alcohol of 20 to 28 deg... 125000-130000

ditto 40 deg... 250000-260000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 11.

CARDIFF.—Nor. bk. Edward Percy; 843 tons; Petersen; 47 deg; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

JANUARY 6.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Good News; 677 tons; Myrick; 35 ds; sundries to J. L. Bisset.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 31.

CAPE TOWN.—Br. bk. Greyhound; 167 tons; Stubington; coffee.

JANUARY 1.

BARBADOS.—Br. bk. Bristol; 1,305 tons; Lawrence; ballast.

—Br. bk. Seern; 446 tons; Kerr; ballast.

JAN 3.

PRINCEALTA.—For. bk. Maristany; 1,298 tons; Maristany; ballast.

SHIP ISLAND.—Br. bk. Margaret Mitchell; 599 tons; Anderson; ballast.

JAN 4.

TRINIDAD.—Amer. bk. Isabel Jordan; 899 tons; Baleno; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO.—Port. bk. Activa; 480 tons; Santos; ballast.

### FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. } 50 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS. } 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANFARER. } 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTHSCHILD. } 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. } 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. } 35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. } 37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. } 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. } 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

RODPAK. } 40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATAL. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LONDON. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DELAGO HAY. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MOSSKI BAY. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. AILES. } 45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Heidelberg. 750 bags of coffee.

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. La Plata. 4,630 do do

do Br. str. Magdalena 107 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Fr. str. Cithi di 35 do do

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From *New York Times*, November 23

CAUSE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
NEW REPUBLIC

Enrique Wolf, the Bolivian consul in New York, when seen yesterday and asked what he knew about the new republic, said:

"That is a matter about which I cannot speak. It is a diplomatic matter, and I am merely a commercial agent."

ago. "We have known for over a year past," said Mr. Wadbrook, "that there was a rather uncertain political situation existing in Acre, but there has been no interference with the shipment of rubber, and as that was our sole interest we did not concern ourselves much about governmental affairs. To understand the conditions which led to the people of Acre proclaiming a republic it is necessary to know the manner in which the country was settled. Its development has all occurred in recent years, and the rubber industry is its sole industry of any importance.

During the past decade the rubber trees along the Amazon from Para to Manaus, which is about 1,000 miles from Para, have been pretty well worked out. That is to say, the trees close to the river have been well worked. There is still plenty of rubber to be had along the lower Amazon, if the natives would go back into the country for it, but this they won't do. They prefer to follow the course of the river. Many of them worked up the Amazon to the Purus, which is a tributary of the Amazon, and then followed the Purus to the Acre river, or Acquiry river, as it is called by some. The Acre river empties into the Purus river in the Brazilian province of Amapazonia, but there is only a short stretch of the river in Brazilian territory. It runs nearly across the whole northern section of Bolivia and the country which it waters is known as the Acre country.

"This country is rich in rubber. In the past few years it has been extensively developed by Brazilian capital, and nearly all the men of standing or influence in the country are Brazilian. The laborers are of two classes. They are the Caboclos, a mixture of the negro and native, and the Cafuzos. The Cafuzos are natives of the province of Ceara, in Brazil, who are frequently compelled to leave their own country because of drought, and who, at such times, find the rubber industry the most profitable in which they can engage."

"What is the total population of the Acre country?"

"Over a year ago, when I was there, it was

estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000. The country was never explored until the rubber hunters got up there. It is about 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, which is its outlet to the sea. The boundary between Brazil and Bolivia has never been well defined, and that is when Brazilians settled and developed the Acre. Brazil wanted to treat the country as part of her possessions. For a while there was a man—I can't recall his name—who set himself up as a dictator in Acre, but when, on one occasion, he went to Manaus, he was put in jail. I never learned what was finally done with him. About a year ago there were reports of fighting in the Acre country and of the intention of the people to form a republic. I don't know. There were also reports that Brazil would send several gunboats up the Acre river. Whether or not she did so I do not know.

Mr. Wadbrook smiled. "I never heard of the place," he said. "The only settlement I knew which could be called a town was Porto Bello."

Wadbrook continued, "is the duty which she collects on the Acre rubber which comes down to Acre. Last year the shipments ran from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. This rubber is worth from \$15 to \$18 a pound, being of the finest quality. This would make it worth about \$2,000 a ton. Four thousand tons at \$2,000 a ton would equal \$8,000,000 as the value of the annual product of the Acre country. On this Brazil has been collecting an export duty of 21 per cent of from 21 to 23 per cent. Her revenue from this source has, therefore, approximated \$1,750,000 a year.

"Of course, I do not know what has occurred, but I suppose Bolivia, awakening to the value of the Acere country, claimed it as her own. Brazil may not have thought she had a claim to the territory which would hold, and may have winked at the establishment of the republic. As nearly all the inhabitants of the country are Brazilians, it would be better for Brazil, if she could not hold the country, to have it converted into a republic."

[illegible]



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**Carbolic Preparations.**  
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**CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.**

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 Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,  
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MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

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FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects of value in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employés to goods confided to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroi, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employés may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

**CLOS ST. CHARLES**

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

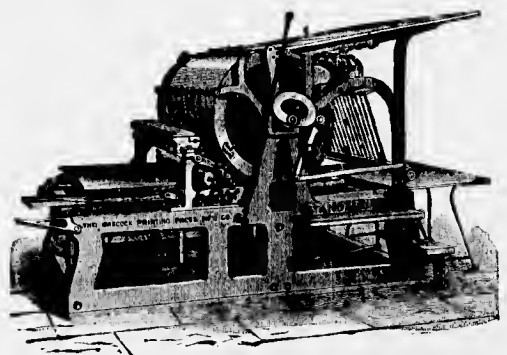
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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



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Rio-Antwerp, Bremen.....	400 Marks	£ 9-
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## Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 8	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 9	Dumbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Canaã, 1st floor.

C. J. Casaly,

Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND**  
**RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**  
**LAMPART & HOLT LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon, Coleridge, Hevelius and Wordsworth

These steamers

sail at intervals for

**BARBADOS and****New York**

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

The steamer

**"Olbers"**

sails for.

**New York**

5th January

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orissa.....	Jan. 18th
Oropesa.....	" 29th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

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Wilson Bone &amp; Co., Ld., Agents,

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**MAGALHAES & Co.**

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suitable for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam launches and skilled employes.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

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25 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinia" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mangueira says that "during voyages or men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numerous testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of this Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to secure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of 25\$000 per box, 14\$500 for 5 and 2\$500 for 12 boxes.

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**Sanderson's**  
**Whisky****NOTHING MORE!!****Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**

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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

**ITAITUBA**

will sail for

**PARANAGUA,****DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS**  
and **PORTO ALEGRE.**

Saturday 12th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiçe SILVINO.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,****Rua do Hospício, 9.****LEA & PERRINS'**

Messrs. LEA &amp; PERRINS beg to announce that, to further safeguard the public against imitations of their world-renowned

**Original Worcestershire Sauce,**

they are now printing their Signature, in white, diagonally across the upper part of the red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the same will be at once proceeded against

**WORCESTERSHIRE**  
**SAUCE.**

The Original and Genuine.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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TRADE MARK.

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**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Ovens, and all classes of Machinery.

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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th year, having originally been published in *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de Janeiro.